# THE KLONDIKE'S RIVAL.

GOLD. IN ABUNDANCE IN THE NEW MICHIPICOTEN FIELDS.

A UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICER TELLS OF THE WEALTH OF THE DISTRICT-LARGE DEMAND

FOR PASSAGE ON LAKE STEAMERS.

[ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 4.—Hundreds of I told him I'd tell you. cople here and in the Canadian "Soo" are on the tiptoe of expectancy pending the arrival of man, turning away, the North Shore steamer Telegram, which is expected here to-morrow afternoon. Owing to insinuating smile. the demand for passage on the boat, a special trip is to be made to-morrow night, and every berth has been taken. A party of twenty from this city and one of equal number from across the river, including six experts from lower Canada who arrived last night, will take passage on

If the reports received to-morrow are as favorable as those which came on Thursday's steamer, there will be an exodus of three hundred people from these two towns within a week. and the whole region around here is wildly excited. The Ganadian mining laws are of such a varied character that much misapprehension has arisen as to how to proceed. The Ontario Mining law, covering this particular district, provides, in brief, that when minerals are found, discoverer can stake out the land, not less than forty acres in extent, and file his claim, His stakes must all be marked and numbered, and at each corner must bear the discoverers' name and date of finding. He must send this information, attested by two witnesses, to Toronto, and request a grant. The Crown Surveyor is then sent to the claim, and makes a survey, for which the applicant pays, and the surveyer's map and field notes go to the Crown Land Office. Claimants are allowed sixty days to file applications, with survey and affidavits, and ony about \$4 an acre for the land. This gives them the timber on the land and whatever min-

Captain Witherell, of Company F, 19th United States Infantry, is the owner of a half claim on the Garden River, in the new district. He says that in his claim there are at least a dozen leads, each eight inches wide and fifteen feet deep. Some of the quartz which Captain Witherell brought from his claim has just been assayed and found to yield about \$50 to the ton. This quartz is almost pure white rock, touched with a dark purple deposit. Another specimen taken from a deeper point in the mine is darker in color, and the entire surface is dotted with chunks of pure gold. A piece of this quartz was assayed by the Bank of England for Captain | CONVICTED OF ROBBING GLOVERSVILLE. Witherell, and a report states that it bears seventy-seven ounces and five pennyweights sterling, or about \$1,500 to the ton. As it pays to mine quartz where gold to the value of \$3 to the ton is found, the richness of this discovery

Captain Witherell said to-day: "The quartz in Captain Witheren said to the course laim will average \$70 a ton, taking it just our claim will average \$70 a ton, taking it just as it comes. Some of it is much richer. I am satisfied that there is a fabulous amount of gold in the country up there. The lead which passes through our claim I have traced 135 miles. One in the country and the through our claim I have traced 135 miles. One can find paying quartz almost snywhere, and you can wash gold out from between the ties along the Canadian Pacific Railroad track south of Bruce Mines. There is an island of about fifty acres in one of the many lakes up there that is full of just such leads. Our claim is about thirty miles south of the Lake Michipicoten district, but it is practically the same field, and the same conditions prevail. In all the territory you can get supplies at will, and it is the casiest place to work in the world, except that the country is heavily timbered and has a dense underbrush. Captain Witherell thinks that there are abundant chances for a great number of people to locate paying claims in the district, but he says that he does not look for much placer mining.

#### SKAGUAY VIGILANTES AT WORK. A MAN HEAVILY FINED FOR POINTING A GUN AT

ANOTHER-AMERICAN DUTIES LEVIED ON CANADIAN HORSES.

Goetz, of San Francisco, had a dispute over some it at Goetz. The latter, however, knocked the gun out of Johnston's hands before he had time to discharge it. Johnston was fined \$150. On August 27 a belt containing \$1,400 in gold was stolen from one of the tents. The committee had not, up to the time the Danube left, obtained a clew to the thief.

The United States augusts when the same than the formulation of the place of the thief. lumber. Johnston grabbed a shotgun and levelled her voice as she jumped.

to the thief.

The United States customs charge to on every Canadian horse landed at Skaguay from Danube, Canadian horse can go through in bond, but they cannot carry through the United States territory without paying duty.

Although some work has been done on the Skaguay trail it is still in a bad condition. Organized efforts are being made to improve it, but as it is raining steadily not much can be accomplished.

# A RICH STRIKE IN NEW-MEXICO. Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. t.-From Cochiti come news of an important free gold strike in the Fuzzle Mine, owned by T. H. Benson. The streak is twelve inches wide, and is full of free gold. It is estimated to be worth \$1.00 a ton. The camp is celebrating the discovery.

A CHURCH BOARD TREASURER MISSING.

HE IS SAID TO HAVE EMBEZZIED AT

LEAST \$50,000. ment have been issued for the arrest of Charles M. Charnley, for fifteen years treasurer of the Presby-

He cannot be found. The American Surety Company caused the warrants to be issued, and alleges pany caused the warrants to be Issued, and alleges that Mr. Charnley has confersed to a shortage of \$2,000, the trust funds contributed for educational institutions having been used in speculations on the Board of Trade. The action of the Surety company was caused by William H. Swift, who informed the concern that the deficit existed, and it would be expected to pay \$25,900, the amount for which Mr. Charnley was bonded by the company. Mr. Swift is the attorney for the Board of which Charnley was treasurer.

Mr. Switt Is the attorney for the Board of which Charnley was treasurer. Charnley was in sight and easily necessible to the company up to Wednesday night. He was seen to leave the Astor Street House at that time. The Surely company became so suspicious that it swore cut warrants for the arrest of the treasurer. It also prepared descriptions of him and sent them to its agents throughout the country. The Police Department has been asked to help in the search. Charnley has for years been a prominent member of the Fourth Fresbyterian Church of this city. The Surety company says he admitted that the shortage amounted to \$60.000, and might possibly be more. His bond is only for \$25,000, and the Presbyterian Board will lose the remainder.

# TWELVE MEN WERE KILLED.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION IN THE

Gienwood, Col., Sept. 4.—An explosion of coal dust in one of the chambers of the Sunshine coal mine, the property of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Com-pany, at Sunshine, some sixteen miles southeast of Conveyed. Glenwood Springs, killed eleven Italians and one American last night. The mon were preparing to leave the mine on the day shift when the disaster occurred. A shot had been fired, and instead of its

occurred. A shot had been fired, and instead of its being a direct explosion, it was what in miners' parlance is called a "blowout"—that is, the powder created a flame, which shot backward and caught the dust that had accumulated in the chamber, instead of distoleging the seam of coal. At the time of the explosion there was a barrel of gunpowder to the chamber, which fighted, and made the explosion more serious.

The Sunshine mine, where the disaster occurred, has a peculiar coal, a combination of anthracite and blumen, and there is a belief that the gathering of the coal dust in the chamber of the mine was due to an excessive explosion, caused by a desire to empty the chamber too quickly. The single chamber where the men were killed was the ody one damaged. Two hours after the explosion occurred the bodies of the dead men were brought to the surface.

#### BOTTO WAS TRAPPED.

OF ARREST.

"Mr. William Botto, I believe?" said Detective Price, of the Central Office, yesterday afternoon in the lobby of the Casine, as he touched a smooth-

faced, well-dressed young man on the shoulder. "That is my name," was the reply. "What can I do for you?"

"A friend wisher to speak with you outside, and "I'll see him after the theatre," said the young

"Ah, but it's a lady," said the detective, with an

man easily, and he followed the detective outside. The lady did not appear. In her stead the detective produced a warrant for Bosto's arrest, and the two went to Police Headquarters in a cab at

Botto's expense, He said he preferred to go in that way, Detective Poye went along, too, as a At Headquarters Botto was charged with utterpany, of Louisville, Ky., and passing it on Frank in the check is \$6, and the police say it is only one of a series of similarly worthless ones made

and passed by Botto in cities near New-York. figure in the Tenderloin, where he has recently man. bounty is one of the chorus girls now appearing in "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino, and his devotion has been so constant that among

his devotion has been so constant that amount those who knew him well he has been called "the good thing," which is a term commonly applied, it is said, to a young man whose dollars exceed his sense. The trouble that is bound to light on his sense. The trouble that is bound to light on his sense. The trouble that is bound to light on his sense. This is not the first time ton: Botto's name has appeared in the public print. He is the man who created some stir by marrying the widow of Captain William Irwin, of Louisville. Captain Irwin's son, Guy, was a close friend of Botto and owned racehorses. He and Botto bought more horses last spring and entered them at the meeting at New-Orleans. Mrs. Irwin went to the races, met Botto and under his advice made money on the performances of the horses. Not long after the end of the meeting young Irwin died, and not long after that Botto became engaged to his mother, who was fifty-two years old at the time.

There was a slight obstacle to the proposed marriage in the person of a Chreimati stri, whom Botto had married a year before. Hotto said the marriage in the person of a Chreimati stri, whom Botto had married a year before. Hotto said the marriage in the person of a Chreimati stri, whom Botto had married a year before. Hotto said the marriaged, and he married Mrs. Irwin last July. Louisville was a poke, but the loke was on Botto, for the girl refused to consent to divorce proceedings unless, so it is said, Botto would see that ske was a gainer by the transaction. This matter Botto arranged, and he married Mrs. Irwin last July. Louisville was somewhat shocked, and its astonishment deepened when Botto came alone to New York on his wedding irip, carrying, according to report, some \$5.00 allowed him by his wife. Then he made the acquaintances of the Castino chorus girl, who willing iy consented to aid in the conflagration of the long green. The bonfire was a goracco affair, and it is supposed that when the \$5.00 had gone up in smoke Botto secured more combustibles by the check

CITY CLERK.

ex-City Clerk, to-day brought in a verdict of guilty of larceny in the second degree. He will be sentenced on Monday. He was charged with misappropriating money belonging to the city.

# A LOT OF FUSS CAUSED BY A DOG.

CHASED INTO A BASEMENT AND KILLED BY A POLICEMAN AFTER A FIGHT.

An alleged mad dog an up and down Sixty-sixthst., near Amsterdam-ave., last night, causing no end of exchement, and frightening a number of women and children almost into hysterics. Policeman Egan, of the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, was at Amsterdam-ave, and Sixty-sixth-st, when a little boy rushed up to him and yelled:

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4.—According to passengers who arrived on the steamer Danube, the Skaguay Vigilance Committee has had two cases to work on. A man named Johnston, of Scattle, Wash., and T. greater safety to the table, screaming at the top of

hundred and fifty pounds, and it came to the floor with a crash. With a yelp the dog ran from under the table into the kirchen. Half a hundred people were by this time either in front of the jakee or crowded into the basement.

'Bring me some water. Fill see if he's mad, commanded the policeman.

Bond handed the policeman a bucket of water that was almost scalding hot, and in his excitement the policeman let it go over the dog. In less time than it takes to tell it the animal charged on Egan, who drew his revolver and fired. The bullet hit the beast in the back, but only made him more frantic. The dog made a spring at Exambit the drew his club. The beast cought the club hetween his faws and began to chew. Before he let go Egan fired a shot into his head, and the dog fell over, dead.

Mrs. Bond berated the policeman for getting her kitchen-floor all dirty. The blood from the dog and the hot water made the place look like a slaughter-house. She insisted that Egan could just as well as not have driven the dog into the yard and there killed him.

# A TRAIN HELD UP IN COLORADO.

Denver, Sept. 4 - News has just reached here that the Gulf passenger train No. 1 was held up and robbed at Twin Mountain last night at 11:20 o'clock by two masked men. The two men got on the blind baggage at Folsom, and, when nearing Twin Mountain, they climbed over the tender of the engine and, covering the engineer and fireman with rethe road crossing At Twin Mountain two men were stationed at the road crossing with four horses, and as soon as the train stopped they began to fire their revolvers and to intimidate the pasto fire their revolvers and to minimize the sengers. Two men entered the express-car and blew open the safe. It is not known how much was secured, but it is estimated at from \$5,000 to \$15,000. Immediately on receiving the news at Folsom, a posse was organized and started in pursuit. A posse also started from Trinidad at 2 a, m. The railroad company has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of the robbers.

# FIGHTING AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN EMPLOYES OF

on the top of Battle Mountain between the working forces of the Midland Terminal, Florence and Cripple Creek and the Golden Circle Electric Railway, each of which was endeavoring to force a right of way over the land owned by the Portland Gold Mining Company. The neck of the mountain. which each tried to capture, is the key to the safe entrance to the gold fields which the companies are trying to reach. Yesterday the crews met for the first time, but were repulsed by the Terminal

the first time, but were repulsed by the Terminal people without loss. The defenders of the pass held their ground with the aid of rifles. Last night other companies assaulted the position, and, with the aid of dynamite, dislodged the enemy. A large section of the mountain was torn up by the explosions, and the damage is great.

In the explosion "Mike" Lafferty, an ore hauler, was badly injured. The forces on either side after the explorion began an indiscriminate shooting from helmind various kinds of breastworks in the vicinity of the mine. About one hundred and fifty rounds were discharged on both sides, and intense excitement was created in Victor. Both sides are resting an their arms, and serious trouble is likely to take place.

MORE FORGERIES IN THE DURAND CASE. Durand, El., Sept. 4-Another batch of forged otes, amounting to \$12,000, has come to light in the Bank of Durand case. The safe of the institution Oakland, Cal., Sept. 4—Miss Cara McClellan has been convicted of burglary is the house of Manuel Diaz, at Elmhurst. The jury recommended her to the mercy of the Court.

has failed to respond to the time lock, so that it is still unknown whether or not Cashier Norton dissiple of the deposits, amounting to \$20,000, before disappearing. The combination has been changed, disappearing. The combination has been changed, disappearing. The combination has been convicted of burglary is the house of Manuel Diaz, at Elmhurst. The jury recommended her to the mercy of the Court. us failed to respond to the time lock, so that it is

## DROWNED IN CHAIN POND.

LOSE THEIR LIVES IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

THEY GO FOR A ROW ON THE LAKE, AND THEIR OVERTURNED DOAT IS VOUND LATER-HE WAS THE SON OF THE PRODUCE EX-

CHANGE BANK'S PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Platteburg, N. Y., Sept 4.-Forrest H. Parker, fr., of New-York City, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the 'Adirondacks this morning prepared to spend several days in camp with his father at Chain Pond, six miles from Paul-

Soon after their arrival they went our for row, and not returning at noon their friends became alarmed and started a search, which resulted in finding the boat everturned, but no sign of the occupants. A searching party was immediately formed and the lake dragged. The search is being continued, but up to a late hour no trace of them has been discovered. Mr.

Forrest H. Parker, jr., lived in a handsome apartment-house at No. 129 Riverside Drive. He left the city accompanied by his wife on Friday morning, for Plattsburg, where he intended staying until the end of next week. He was about thirty years old and was a memher of the export produce firm of Forrest H. Parker, ir., & Co., of No. 29 Brendway. Pre-vious to founding, a few years ago, this firm, he was employed in the Product Exchange Bank. None of bia relatives are at present in town. His father is staying at his summer home

In the Adirondacks.

Mr. Parker, sr., has been president of the Produce Exchange Bank since its organization about twelve years ago. He at one time belonged to the produce arm of Watts & Parker, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His town house is at No. 141 East Seventy-first. His town house is at No. 141 East Seventy-first-

### BITTEN BY A HOTELKEEPER.

A POLICEMAN'S ARM SWELLS, AND HE IS LIKELY TO LOSE IT

While attempting to arrest Frank Erne and the negro were held in \$30 buil by Magistrate

Meads for trial
Last sight the policeman's arm began to swell, and his doctor said that blood-polsoning had set in and that the man might lose his arm. An order has been issued for Ricy's arrest on the charge of maylem.

#### DRESS REFORM IN LONDON.

PAYOR OF "RATIONAL" DRESS.

London, Sept. 4.—The supporters of the Rational Dress Congress had arranged with seven women's eyeling clubs to make a bloomer demonstration by wheeling from London to Oxford, where the dency of Viscountess Harberton, took place. "Oh, mister, come quick! A mad dog is bitin' only one condition would be enforced, namely, that every one up there!" pointing down Sixty-sixth-st.

a a Triby hat and a long coat, with gatters tee of the bicyclists were unmercifully chaffed crowd. The riders could not stand the of chaff, and eventually fled, amid the cheers crowd.

# SHE KNEW HER HUSBAND'S SLAYER.

BUT MRS. HOTCHKISS WAS AFRAID TO TELL TILL

es on the night of August 27, had a hearing in a Town Hall this moraing before Justice J. Hars Town than this more than the treatment of Mrs. Hotchkiss, dow of the murdered man, was a great surprise. She rehearsed the details of the shooting, which has already been described in these dispatches. said that she glanced out of doors and saw standing there Herman Sachs. In the courtroom were the mother and sister of the prisoner. As this testimony was given both women started, and the mother cried out, appealingly; "Oh, Mrs. Hotch-

Mrs. Hotehkiss then said that she had withheld Mrs. Hotchkiss then said that she tear of Sachs, this part of the story because of her fear of Sachs, He had threatened her frequently, and she had re-frained from telling until she was assured of pro-tection. Cross-examination failed to shake her story, and she added that Sachs spoke to her at

the time.

Justice Lane ordered that Sachs be held without ball for the Superior Court. He was taken back to jall this afternoon.

# EXCLUDING CHINESE LABORERS.

NEW RULING MADE BY THE COLLECTOR OF THE PUGET SOUND DISTRICT.

Port Townsend, Wash. Sept. 4-F. D. Heustis, the new customs collector of the Puget Sound dis-trict, who took office three days are, has made a laborers. He has refused admittance to seven Chinese who arrived from Victoria, B. C., on the ground that they had departed from other ports when leaving this country. Until fifteen months ago the requirement was enforced that Chinese must re-enter at the port of departure, but in the last year compliance with this rule has not been required from Chinese immigrants owing to a precedent established by the Treasury Department in the case of the Strathnevis immigrants, when the case of the regardless of the port of de-parture. As a result, many Chinese succeeded in entering here when they could not have made a satisfactory showing at the port from which they tenerted.

satisfactory showing at the port from which they departed.
Collector Heustia's return to the former rule has called forth a storm of protests from interested Chinese residents of the Pacific Coast. His action will probably decrease the wholesale entries of Chinese through this port and district. Nearly one thousand two hundred have been entered here in the last six months.

# MINISTERIAL ABUSE OF ROCKEFELLER.

A ST. LOUIS PREACHER DENOUNCES HIM AS A "COMMERCIAL BRIGAND."

Rochester, Sept. 4.—At the final session of the New-York Missionary Society convention in the Church of Christ, in Howell-st., last evening, the Rev. F. C. Tyrell, of St. Louis, spoke on "Social Reform in the Church," and created a stir by his reference to John D. Rockefeller, "We have come to the day," he said, "when the

commercial brigand stands not on the highway to commercial brigand stands not on the highway to filch the passers-by, but behind an oil faucet, levy-ing toil on his fellow-citizens in the form of profit. The smell of Rock-fellers' millions will not im-pregnate the air with one-half of the stench as do his donations to colleges and universities of the land, for the latter are given under the mask of religion."

### A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

THE "LADY" PROVED TO BE A WARRANT MR. AND MRS. FORREST H. PARKER, JR. DISTRICT LEADERS TO CONFER ABOUT LOW.

> TO ASCRIPTION PARTY SENTIMENT AS TO THE IN-DORSEMENT OF HIS NOMINATION BY

The Republican leaders of this city are to have a conference the coming week to determine what is to be done about the indorsement of Seth Low. It will take place at the Republican County headquarters, at No. 1 Madison-ave., and the date contemplated is next Thursday, though this has not been set definitely. All the district leaders of the city are to be invited and will be

is good party policy to fall into line under the

Seth Low banner or not. The meeting will be called ostensibly to take action on the proposed amendments to the Republican local constitution, but the real purpose of the gathering is to get the sentiments of the district managers of the party on the Low matter.

It was reported yesterday that the recent visit Parker was a son of President Parker of the of Jackson Wallace, of Brooklyn, Mr. Low's Botto, who comes from Louisville, is a familiar Produce Exchange Bank, and an expert oars- friend and former counsel, to President Quigg, of the Republican County Committee, was to make overtures for the nomination of an organization Republican for Controller of Greater New-York. Mr. Wallace, it was said, pointed out to Mr. Quigs that the Controller was really the most important and powerful official of the new metropolis, but the friends of Mr. Low were ready to name the Republican to be selected by Senator Platt and his lieutenants if the Republican Convention indersed Mr. Low for Mayor. All the facts relating to the proposition, it was believed, would be laid before the Republican

Reports about the offer to District-Attorney Olcott of the Republican nomination for Mayor and to David Mitchell of the nomination for District-Attorney were not credited yesterday, ision relating to Mr. Low and the suggestions of his friends has been reached.

#### MR. LOW AND COLUMBIA.

It was anderstood yesterday that Mr. Low had determined to resign his office as president of ve-terday morning, Policeman Shields, of Tremont, was attacked by John F. Riley, a hotelkeeper, who fives in the Kingsbridge Road, and by a negro. In thought that Columbia should have the services the fight Riley got the officer's hand in his mouth of a president who did not have a political cam-

> are out of the city now, some of them being abroad, and a Tribune reporter was not able to find any of them yesterday. What action the trustees will take can only be surmised, but they may accept Mr. Low's resignation unconditionality and elect a new president if the resignation is tendered unconditionally, or they may select a president pro tem and await the result of the election before choosing Mr. Low's successor. William H. Beebe, secretary of the University, said yesterday that the resignation of Mr. Low would be a great loss to the institution, but he could not knew if the trustees would accept the resignation or lay it upon the table until after

> could not know if the trustees would accept the resignation or by it upon the table until after the result of the municipal election was known. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, one of the trustees, was reported as saying in Saratoga that the trustees would wait until they received Mr. Low's resignation before deciding what course to take, and that Mr. Low need not resign the presidency of Columbia until he was elected to the second of the utmost in-

The policeman went with the little fellow, and he saw the dog snapping at every one he passed, but he bit no one.

Suddenly the animal disappeared into the basement of No. 249 West Sixty-sixth-st. Thomas Bond and his wife, the housekeepers of the place, were at the supper-table when they heard the shouts of the crowd and saw the dog, frothing at the mouth, run into the areaway. Before they could close the door the beast was in the room and under the table.

Mrs. Bond jumped on the chair, and then for greater safety to the competitors must wear rational dress, skirs and put it on not being tolerated under any circumstances; the notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on not being tolerated under any circumstances; the notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on not being tolerated under any circumstances; the notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on not being tolerated under any circumstances; the notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on notion that a ride R. Vincent, Correlius Vanderbilt, George C. Wheelock Frederic B. Condert, Hermann H. Camman, Edward B. Coe, William Barciay Paris, Frederic Bronson, and John McLean Nash

sons, Frederic Bronson, and John Metean Nash, treasurer.

A large portrait of Seth Low was set over the entrance to the headquarters of the Citizens Union, at No. 39 East Twenty-thirdest, yesterday, and above the pertrait was suspended an American flag. The headquarters were described nearly all day, however, because most of the members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union, including James B. Reynolds, the chairman, had gone out of the city to stay over Sunday and Labor Day. It was said at the headquarters that the leaders thought they could take a rest for a few days, after hearing that Mr. Low had accepted their nomination for Mayor, but they expected to be back in time for a meeting of the Executive Committee at No. 32 Liberty-st, on Thesday afternoon. At that meeting it is expected that plans will be made for completing the city ticket of the Union.

RETURN OF MR. CLARK.

RETURN OF MR. CLARK. John C. Clark, the secretary of the Citizens convey to Mr. Low the official notification of the nomination, returned to the city yesterday afternoon. He arrived at the headquarters in Twenty-third-st. about 5 o'clock, and remained there half an hour,

When seen at his home in West Seventy-fifthst, last night, Mr. Clark said that he had enjoyed the trip and the visit to Mr. Low's country place immensely. Mr. Low had a beautiful place, he

immensely. Mr. Low had a beautiful place, he said, and during the day which Mr. Clark spent with Mr. Low the two took a trip on Mr. Low's yacht along the coast for a few miles, running into and exploring the liftle bays along shore. During this trip Mr. Low talked over the political situation in the city thoroughly.

The promised letter of acceptance will be written and sent to New-York about the middle of this week. Mr. Clark could not be induced to say what Mr. Low had thought of the situation nor what his policy in regard to the other political organizations in the city—particularly the Republican party—would be, but it can be stated with some degree of certainty that Mr. Low will adopt a conciliatory policy both in his formal letter and afterward.

When asked directly whether Mr. Low, in talking it over, had expressed a desire to come to some satisfactory understanding with the Republicans, Mr. Clark said that he did not feel at liberty to tell what Mr. Low had said. "But it seems to me that Mr. Low is conciliatory in the statement he made accepting the nomination," said he, "and the same view has been taken by others with whom I have talked. He said that he welcomed all support from any quarter that recognizes the position he occupies."

"What position do you think he refers to when

quarter that recognizes the position he occupies."

"What position do you think he refers to when he says that? That, as he says, he is not prepared to discourage, even in local matters, spontaneous movements by the people outside the limits of the party?"

"Not I think he refers there to the statement he makes just before, that officials should make the welfare of the city, not of the party, their first concern. I don't know of any party that would refuse to put that in its platform."

Mr. Clark said that Mr. Low and he did not discuss at any time whether it would not have been better to wait for a conference with other organizations. He said, too, that Mr. Low would issue his formal letter just as soon as he could conveniently put it together, and that he was not waiting for anything to happen in a political way before writing it.

From statements made by members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union since Mr. Low has accepted the nonination for Mayor, it is to be expected that the Joint Nominating Committee will place in romination candidates for Controller and President of the Controller with the lead-

didates for Controller and President of the Council without any conference with the lead-ers of the Republican organization or with leaders of other anti-Tammany organizations. The

#### BLOWN UP BY NATURAL GAS.

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY INJURED IN A SUBURB

OF INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Sept. 4.-Two frightful explosions of natural gas occurred in Broad Ripple, a suburb six miles north of here, this morning at 10 o'clock. Five people are known to have been killed and the eriously injured will number between twenty and The dead are:

DARLING, Jacob, painter, crushed by felling walls, GRESH, Plous, grocer, aged nincteen, burned to death, YOUNTZE, Charles, single, aged thirty-five, found dead in grocery ruins. Iwo unknown persons burned to a crisp.

The business part of the town took fire and the largest buildings were destroyed. The city of Indianapolis was called on for help, and sent engines and doctors. The first explosion occurred in asked to state their impressions as to whether it | J. L. Watts's drug store, from some unknown cause. Five men were injured there, and the building was set on fire. Across the street was the Odd Fel-lows' Hall, underneath which was Plous Gresh's grocery store. Seeing that the fire was spreading. Gresh and twenty men were removing his stock of croceries when an explosion occurred in this buildng. The walls were blown out and the upper floor fell on the men. Gresh and Jacob Darling were taken out dead. The others in the building were

isadly injured, several of them probably fatally. Nearly every one suffered a broken leg or arm. The fire spread from the Odd Fellows' Hall and

Nearly every one suffered a broken leg or atm.

The fire spread from the Odd Fellows' Hail and the drug store ruins in every direction. Five buildings were on fire at once and were doomed before help could be obtained. The entire community turned out and there was work for all to do in rescuing the injured, now threatened with danger of death by fire. Hurried calls for help were sent to the city. The hospital and dispensary doctors took the first Broad Ripple car and the Fire Department loaded an engine on a Monon flatear and left for the scene. The fire was under control at moon, with five business houses destroyed.

It was reported this afternoon that seven bodies had been recovered from the ruins. Of these only three had been positively identified. It is thought that the bodies of two more may be in the debris. It is supposed that the natural gas had accumulated in the Watts cellar and that some one went to the room with a light. A dreafful explosion followed. It shattered the building and injured all the occupants. Every house in the suburb was shaken, and farmers two miles north of Broad Bipple felt the concussion and hurried to the scene. The building, which was a two-story frame structure, can their homes and the hand fire apparatus was hurriedly dragged to the burning building. There was no water supply at hand, and the hose was laid in the direction of White River, but would not reach to the stream, and a large crowd of persons stood helpless as they watched the building burn. Women ran into the street crying and wrinting their hands. The mon who went to the rescue found a fierce fire as well as heavy debris in their course. Their hands were burned and they were almost suffocated from the hurter, and fit was a sething mass of fire before

the turied.

The Odd Fellows' building was also a wooden The Odd Fellows' building was also a wooden ructure, and it was a seething mars of fire before ructure, and it was rescued. The work of rescue as slow, and it was well on into the afternoon efore the last body was taken out.

The monetary loss will not amount to more than 0,000. All the buildings destroyed were wooden

KILLED BY A BURSTING BOILER. Toronto, Kan., Sept. 4.-The boiler of an irriga tion plant on the place of A. H. Cox, a farmer, seven miles north of here, exploded yesterday, killing two children of Mr. Cox and H. V. Carlisle, an engineer, of this city, who was repairing the engine. Mr. Cox was fatally injured.

FATAL NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION. Mononganela, Penn., Sept. 4.-By an explosion of nitro-glycerine early this morning two men and a sorse were killed, a buggy was demolished, and herse were killed, a buggy was demolished, and the bridge across the Monongahela River so badly damaged that it will have to be abandoned until repaired. Windows in the vicinity were broken and the residents for a mile awakened by the concus-sion. One of the men is believed to be Charles P. Bankin, formerly superintendent of the Warson Mining Company. It is supposed that the men had the glycerine in the buggy and that a sudden jar oaused the explosion.

WOODS'S CASE TO BE MADE A TEST.

ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS. agton, Sept. 4.-The hearing of the applica-

tion of John G. Woods for an injunction to prevent his reduction from superintendent of mails at Louisville to a cierkship in the Railway Mail Service was postponed to-day until next Saturday. Mr. Woods was represented by H. H. Low, and Barrett and Simms. Mr. Low resisted the motion to postpone, but Judge Cox said the case was one of such vast importance that the Government was entitled to all the time necessary for its proper preparation. The Court gave Mr. Woods leave to alle an amended petition. In this he takes the position that his removal from office is the result position that his removal from office is the result of his political convictions. He quotes the amendments to the Civil Service regulations made by President Civiland, providing that no person shall be removed from office for political or religious opinions, and the addition by President McKinley of the american to be removed shall have full notice.

It is understood that, whatever the decision in the case may be, it will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The Department of Justice will make a test case of it, and, it is understood, will argue it at length at the hearing next Satur-

MOTHER AND SON HIS VICTIMS.

MURDEROUS SEITE OF A MAN CONVICTED OF LARCENY IN CONCORD, MASS.

Concord, Mass. Sept. 4.—John W. Harris, of Waltham, shot and instantly killed Mrs. George S. Butters at her home here this afternoon. He also shot her son, Carlton C. Butters, twenty years old, twice in the face, inflicting probably fatal wounds. He then turned the revolver upon himself, inflicting a dangerous wound in the fore-head.

Harris called at the Butters home at 12:30 o'clock in an intoxicated condition. He went into the kitchen, where Mrs. Butters was, and, without a moment's warning, drew a revolver and shot her through the left temple. Her son, hearing the shot, rushed in, and the murderer opened fire on shot, rushed in, and the murderer opened fire on bim, shoeting him twice in the face. One of the bullets lodged below the left eye and the other in his check. Harris immediately turned the revolver-on himself, the bullet entering his forehead.

The firing alarmed the neighbors and they hurried to the house, where they found Mrs. Butters dead on the floor and her son unconscious, while the murderer was only partly conscious. Harris, although living at Waltham, is well known here. He had been convicted here on a charge of larceny. Some time ago he lived with the Butters family, and it is thought that he had some grudge against them on account of the larceny trial, as he thought they had been instrumental in bringing him to justice.

Boston, Sept. 4.—The two men shot in Concord

mental in bringing him to justice.

Boston, Sept. 4.—The two men shot in Concord were brought to the Massachusetts General Hospital shortly before 2 o'clock to-day, and the physicians at once began to probe for the bullets. Both men were unconscious, and the doctors give little hope that they will recover.

NATIVE RULERS TO HELP THE BRITISH.

OFFERS OF TROOPS ACCEPTED BY THE VICEROY OF INDIA-TRIBESMEN REPULSED IN

# THE KURAM VALLEY.

Simla, Sept. t.—The native rulers in all part of India have offered the services of their troops against the frontier tribes, and the Viceroy, the Earl of Elgin, has accepted the services of four battalions of infantry and two companies of sappers from the Punjab rulers, and will also accept the use of transport trains from the Mahara. cept the use of transport trains from the Mahara-jahs of Gwalier and Jaipur, which did good service during the Chitral campaign. The Government has also sent its thanks to these rulers, whose unan-

also sent its thanks to these rulers, whose unanimous action is regarded as being emphatic testimony of their loyalty.

General Blood's column, sent to chastise the Mohmands, is now at the Swat River, five days' march from the prospective scene of operations. It is intended to raze the rebellious forts and villages.

Advices from the front indicate that the Mohmands are alarmed at the strength of the punitive forces and their gatherings, it is added, are already dissolving.

mands and their gatherings, it is added, are already dissolving.

Bombay, Sept. 4.—On Wednesday night a force of fitteen hundred natives made an attack upon the garrison at Balishkhel, in the Kuram Valley. The assault lasted five hours, when the post was reinforced, and the tribesmen were compelled to retreat with heavy loss. The British force lost two killed and one wounded.

Rockwood's Photographs of Children beat the world! \$6 per dozen. 1,140 Broadway.—Adyt.

# PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE NEWS OF LONDON.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN COM-

MERCIAL CONDITIONS. THE CHANCES OF BIMETALLISM-OPINIONS OF EX-PERTS ON INDIAN FINANCES SOUGHT BY THE

GOVERNMENT - THE GATHERINGS OF ROYALTY-VIEWS OF THE FRANCO-

RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Sept. 4.—The expected advance in the bank rate has not taken place this week, but

can hardly be deferred more than a fortnight. The withdrawal of gold for Russia and Egypt has not sufficed to justify a premature increase in the rate, and it is on chances of large gold shipments to the United States that the course of the money market really depends. With the immense quantity of wheat to be paid for at high prices, it is probable that the rate will be raised to 3 per cent at one bound before the end of September as a reasonable safeguard. Most conservative bankers dealing in American stocks do not expect large shipments of gold from England to America this year, but assume that wheat and cotton will be paid for in American securities.

American stocks and bonds have risen here by leaps and bounds, in sympathy with the upward movement in New-York, but those in full possession of the secrets of the Street assert that there is no buying for English investment. Every advance brings English holders of American securities into the market, and such sales as are made are for New-York accounts. Hence these experts assume that the balance of trade, so far as England is concerned, will be largely liquidated by the return of American stocks rather than by the export of gold from the Continent. However, there must be heavy shipments of gold before the year ends. American stocks are not held in France to any large extent, nor is there the same disposition to sell them there.

France, from the failure of her own food crops, will be forced to import a considerable portion of her supply from America, and to pay for it in gold. Germany will be in a better position so far as her home supplies are concerned, and will not be likely to send either gold or bonds to America. Russia will have an unknown quantity of wheat for Continental requirements, and will influence the course of the money market only if the Government persist in the mysterious policy of augmenting the stock of gold, which is apparently already greater than the number of notes in circulation, so that the adoption of the single standard is practicable in St. Petersburg at any time.

The reason assigned by financial experts here for the continued disposition of English investors to sell American securities is lack of confidence in the currency system of the United States. The signs of improvement in business conditions and railway traffic do not escape observation, and the resentment caused by Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan Message has passed away, but as quotations for American securities advance English investors take advantage of the higher prices and sell their holdings. There is a deep conviction here that Bryanism is not dead, and that American finances will be thrown into hopeless confusion by the revival of the silver movement and the election of a Democratic President three years hence. What is needed in order to reassure English investors and to bring them into the market as buyers, rather than sellers, is some practical, systematic effort for currency reform. Until this problem of currency reform is seriously undertaken the prestige of the American credit abroad will remain clouded, because whatever advantage is derived this year and next from the plentiful wheat crop, when there is a scarcity in Europe, Australia and India, the neglect to provide adequate safeguards for the maintenance of the resumption policy creates suspicion among European investors and bankers that serious embarents will ultimately follow the short peri-

The sharp decline in silver, which is attributed by English financiers to the continued sales of the white metal in America by the bonanza kings in despair of the improvement of the market, puts an end for the present to the discussion of bimetallism. Senator Wolcott has gone to Carlsbad and intends to resume work in Vienna and Berlin before long, but it is not probable that any progress can be made until the British Government return a definite answer in October to the proposals of the United States and

The Government are consulting experts on Ind. ian finance, and their policy will be determined mainly by the advice received from Calcutta and tinued depreciation of silver are most seriously felt, and where there is the strongest motive for practical measures on an international basis for arresting the downward movement of the white metal. If England does anything to promote the assembling of another monetary conference by pledging herself in advance to reopen the Indian mints, it will be because the necessity of relieving the critical situation there is forced upon the Government. The Bank of England and Lombard Street are hostile to any movement in favor of bimetallism, and without the co-operation of England it is doubtful if the govrnments of Germany, Russia and Austria-Huncary, which are steadily increasing their gold reserves, can be induced to join the United States and France in a new monetary policy. India is the key to the bimetallist situation,

It is a common saying in England that the chances of bimetallism are hopeless here so long as times are so good as they are at present. The only cloud upon English prosperity is the high price of bread, which is already a heavy burden upon the masses, but meat is cheap, and the masses will inevitably change their diet. Speculators in wheat never make sufficient allowance for the decline in the consumption of bread when prices are high. The masses must have chean food in England and France, and when bread is dear they will cat meat and fish and drop the loaf. Public opinion here, which had been confused

and alarmed by the series of outbreaks on the Indian frontier and by the expulsion of the tribal levies under English pay from the Khyber Pass, is reassured by the announcement that military operations on a large scale with 10,000 troops are in progress, with 30,000 men in reserve around Peshawar. The history of the British dealings with the northwestern frontier has been a record of incessant outbreaks, raids and punitive expeditions, and, while the field operations are now unusually large, there is no reason to suppose that the Government will fail to restore order. Already there are signs of a lack of combination among the fanatical tribesmen occupying adjacent districts. The Afridis are quieting down as soon as Orakzais are up in arms. These frontier tribesmen, if they acted together, might seriously menace the peace of India, but they invariably gather and disperse like the old-time Highland clans, and the British military forces, after preliminary hitches in transport, finally are set in motion, and peace is restored after a few skirmishes. Future outbreaks will have to be faced, and the chances are in favor of a permanent occupation of the districts which are quieted. It is in this way that the Indian frontiers are con-